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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1056



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INTERNATIONAL

SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY: DETENTE IMPORTANCE STRESSED

LD011109 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Time-Tested Policy"]

[Text] Socialism and peace are inseparable. This has been proved by every day of our life, starting with great October. It was precisely socialism that delivered mankind from the threat of fascist slavery. It is precisely to socialism that mankind is obliged for the fact that it has been living under conditions of peace for more than three decades. The growing economic and defense might, the high prestige and the active, concerted policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and the firm and consistent struggle of the CPSU and the Soviet state to implement the peace program advanced by our party's 24th and 25th Congresses enabled appreciable relaxation to be achieved in the international situation in the seventies.

"Detente is the natural result of the correlation of forces which has taken shape in the world arena in recent decades," the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) plenum pointed out. "The military-strategic equilibrium achieved between the world of socialism and the world of capitalism is an achievement of fundamental, historic significance. It serves as a factor restraining imperialism's aggressive aspirations, which accords with the fundamental interests of all peoples. Any intention of shaking this equilibrium is doomed to failure."

However, the United States and NATO do not wish to reckon with the realities of the modern world. Our enemies are not ceasing their attempts to upset to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries the military equilibrium which has evolved in the world and are continuing to undermine detente, to ship up the arms race and to fan hotbeds of tension in the Near East, the Persian Gulf region and Southeast Asia. The scale of imperialism's aggression against Afghanistan is not diminishing.

Rapprochement is taking place on an anti-Soviet basis hostile to the cause of peace between the West's aggressive circles, primarily the United States, and the Chinese leadership. Beijing is not only siding with Washington in its attempts to undermine detente but is even inciting it to toughen its anti-Soviet policy still further and calling for the creation of a "world-wide front" against the Soviet Union. The cooperation which has begun

between Beijing and Washington, including in the military sphere, and which is based on anti-Sovietism, is a dangerous new phenomenon in world politics. It poses a threat to all peoples, including the peoples of the United States and China.

In this complex situation our party and state are displaying truly Leninist restraint, firmness and principledness and are upholding and implementing a proven, time-tested policy of preserving peace and ensuring the Soviet people's security and international security as a whole, not letting themselves be provoked and at the same time rebuffing imperialist pretensions.

The USSR and its allies will not allow the United States and NATO to wreck the present military-strategic equilibrium in the world arena. The Soviet Union will allow no one to talk with it from a position of strength. And we will not abandon our friends in need. There will not be a second Chile in Afghanistan. A political settlement in connection with Afghanistan depends on the cessation of aggression and other forms of external interference in that country's affairs, with appropriate guarantees that such interference will not be resumed in the future.

Our readiness to rebuff any aggressor if he encroaches upon the security of the Soviet Union and of our allies and friends must be clear to everyone. At the same time the USSR is fully determined not to allow the present tension to develop into a major tragedy and is doing everything to preserve and strengthen detente. This is confirmed by the new Soviet peace initiatives which are currently being discussed throughout the world. The new proposals aimed at ending the arms race, including resolving the question of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe--proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during the talks between the Soviet and FRG leaders--have received the broad support of the world public.

The party, the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) plenum resolution states, will continue to follow unservingly the policy of the 24th and 25th congresses of strengthening the socialist states' fraternal alliance in every possible way, supporting the peoples' just struggle for freedom and independence, pursuing peaceful coexistence, curbing the arms race, preserving and developing international detente and seeking mutually advantageous cooperation in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres.

The cause of peace and progress is reliably served by the further deepening of the socialist countries' cooperation in the political, economic, defense and other spheres and by the constructive activities of their joint organizations--the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. The declaration and also the statement proposing the convening of a conference of states at the highest level, which were adopted at this May's Warsaw conference of the Warsaw Pact states' political consultative committee, contain a program of measures to eliminate hotbeds of tension and trends in international development which pose a danger to all peoples.

The U.S. attempts to intimidate the peoples with the mythical "Soviet threat," to slander the Soviet Union and to organize an economic, political and diplomatic blockade of our country have failed. The leaders of a number of Western countries have declared their intention to maintain normal trade and other relations with the USSR and to continue working together with it in the name of preserving detente. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's talks with the president of France, the results of the FRG chancellor's visit to the USSR and contacts with other capitalist states are very significant in this respect. The great success of the Moscow olympiad, which will undoubtedly give a new boost to strengthening peace and mutual understanding among peoples, graphically attests to the bankruptcy of the American policy of diktat.

CSO: 1801

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE BOOK EXCHANGE WITH USSR CONDEMNED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian No 52, 27 Jun 80, p 7

[Article by V. Gan, TASS correspondent, Washington: "The Senators Are Spinning Lies about the Issue of the Book Exchange between the USSR and the United States"]

[Text] In the atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria created by the White House the American enemies of detente are trying in every way they can to discredit the USSR and harm Soviet-American relations. No area of bilateral relations is safe from these furious attacks by the "hawks," not even those which have long been generally recognized in international practice.

In recent weeks the ill-willed critics have found a new target, the book exchange which the USSR and United States have been carrying on for several decades by mutual agreement with strict consideration of the interests of both countries. As if by command, cries that it is "unequal" have gone up from Senator J. Sasser, the so-called Committee for Supervision of Compliance with the Helsinki Agreements, and WASHINGTON POST columnist J. Anderson.

Speaking in the U. S. Senate Sasser alleged that Washington is literally "flooding Moscow with 'secret' material," receiving nothing but propaganda literature in exchange.

But if Sasser would take the trouble to look into the true situation with the book exchange between the USSR and the United States, quite a different picture would emerge. In the first place, it is ridiculous at best to talk about "secrets"; the books, magazines, and newspapers sent to the USSR are not selected by just anyone, they are chosen by the U.S. Government itself.

In the second place, if we look at the figures, they tell the following story. In 1979 Soviet organizations sent about 182,000 printed items to American libraries, universities, colleges, and scientific departments; 130,000 printed items were received from the United States.

And the USSR provides American specialists and ordinary readers with a broad selection of material, from light reading and artistic literature to specialized publications on scientific-technical, sociopolitical, and military subjects.

The usefulness and necessity of the book exchange between our countries has never been questioned by the American and Soviet library experts and scientists who derive great benefit from studying the information contained in the literature received. The Lenin Library and the U.S. Library of Congress have established especially intensive and close ties. During the Soviet-American library seminar held in Washington last year mutual satisfaction with the situation in this area was expressed. D. Boorstin, director of the Library of Congress, had high praise for the ties between the Lenin Library and his library during his recent visit to the USSR.

Suffice it to say that the Library of Congress receives about 10,000 issues of Soviet journals from Moscow each year. For its part the American side sends about 8,000 copies of various publications by the Federal Government. The Lenin Library also sends books ordered by its Washington colleagues. These books are selected by Library of Congress employees from the Soviet book chronicle, which lists almost all material published in the USSR. Unfortunately, there is no such bibliography in the United States. It is not the fault of the Soviet side that the book exchange has become somewhat smaller recently. This year, for example, 493 books have been sent to the Library of Congress, while the Lenin Library has received just 17.

If we talk about taking the book exchange seriously, the facts show that it is the American side that often fails in this respect. And on occasion the neglect of Soviet scientific literature has left American officials in awkward spots.

Once when swept by a mania for "secrecy" Washington spent an enormous amount of money to get a schematic diagram of the transmitter installed on the first Soviet satellite in 1957. It turned out, however, that such a diagram had been published in the journal RADIO several years before the satellite was launched, and the Soviet journal was lying on the shelves of the Library of Congress collecting dust.

There have been other attempts to undermine the mutually advantageous book exchange and to discredit the USSR, some on the official level. As long ago as 1949 a State Department document set forth absolutely false accusations against the USSR for supposedly pouring propaganda literature into the United States. But each attack has been justly rebuked by scientific circles and public opinion, who note the great interest that exists in becoming familiar with Soviet writing.

The current knee-jerking attacks by American enemies of detente cannot be considered anything but an attempt to undermine the Helsinki agreements, in particular the "third basket," where cooperation in the humanities and other fields is discussed.

INTERNATIONAL

BOOK OF KOBYSH'S OBSERVATIONS ON U.S. REVIEWED

Moscow NOVYY MIR in Russian No 7, Jul 80 pp 262-264

[Review by Vl. Kuznetsov of the book "Glyadya na Ameriku" (Looking at America) by Vitaliy Kobysch, Izdetel'stvo Izvestiya, Moscow, 1979, 271 pages: "Testimony of an Eyewitness"]

[Text] Present-day international life is dynamic and stormy, every once in a while bringing us surprises, and it is filled with events that are somewhat difficult to foresee or even guess at: Journalistic and reporter-style books written about the news of the day are rapidly outdated. But if a writer on current affairs writes a history of the times (and this is really his calling), penetrating to the heart of the matter and the real state of affairs in what is happening, perceiving what is most important, and if he does not focus on the purely external, superficial, nonanalytical approach, he can be sure that his work will not lose its topicality.

Vitaliy Kobysch, for several years the IZVESTIYA correspondent in the United States, has written just such a book--"Glyadya Na Ameriku" [Looking at America]. It was published before the about-face in the policy of the present Washington administration became apparent--an about-face toward a departure from the policy of detente and away from the constructive development of relations with the Soviet Union. And naturally we cannot judge the book exclusively from today's positions, even though it is natural that the reader familiarizing himself with it now will seek to answer the question of what is wrong with the present Washington leaders and why they have started to disregard the policy of international detente, which, naturally, is in the national interests of the United States. Let us say straight away that the reader, it seems, will receive an answer--perhaps not directly and exhaustively, but indirectly (for, we repeat, the author simply cannot answer a question arising after this book has been published), and sufficiently cogently. The entire book provides this answer--its factual content, its excitement. From the page in front of the reader, there rises up like a New York skyscraper the multistoreyed (politically) America, complex and contradictory. This is a country possessed of violent passions, a country in which it seems anything is possible: sharp turns in the foreign policy course, the foul fumes of

chauvinism, recurrences of "Forrester disease," high-handed interference in the life of other countries and peoples, and political assassinations (John and Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King) that in their time made the world tremble. V. Kobyshev gives the reader a feeling of this atmosphere of unpredictability, confusion and the stratagems of secret struggle in which first one, and then another group in the political and military establishment, each with its own "hawks" and "doves," comes out on top. In a word, the reader gets a sense of this unstable atmosphere of rises and falls in the political pressure in which the present turbulence has sprung up along the shores of the Potomac.

One reportage in the book is called "A Story of Fulton." "A gas station with many little colored flags but not a single automobile. The little 'downtown'--the business center--also deserted, and the lazy glances of the storekeepers, wearied from idleness. Signs of a bored American province, like 25 cent pieces each resembling the other. But in this little township, lost in the corn fields of Missouri, we are not bored... We are in Fulton. Here, in Westminster College in March 1946 Winston Churchill made a speech, from which it has become accepted that the 'cold war' times started. Here, Churchill, who as is known, loved to dabble with watercolors, painted a picture of the future arrangement of the world from which it followed that the British Empire would yield its position to an Anglo-American Empire. Mankind would be subject to it. In this Fulton speech Churchill borrowed the phrase 'iron curtain' from Goebbels, and placed behind it the Soviet Union and the other countries that did not agree with this picture. Quiet little Fulton, before that known to no one, became its own kind of cradle of international tension."

This extract is typical of the creative manner and style of V. Kobyshev the journalist bare but graphic detail, the shrewd touch, accuracy in political analysis, and when appropriate or necessary, the appeal to the memory of the facts of history. The author's recollection of Fulton is now perceived by the reader of the book as nothing if not timely, and it prompts him to several associations. And did not the "State of the Union" message of the U.S. President James Carter to the congress in January of this year, in which open claims were made to a "leading role in the world" and a "big stick" policy was proclaimed, represent some kind of second Fulton?

This compact book says a great deal. The author leads the reader into the Indian reservations and the Negro ghettos, to striking workers and into the "corridors of power" of the ruling elite and the offices of the industrial corporations. He acquaints him with the entire gallery of Americans, from the president to chess master Bobby Fisher and the mafia bosses. But mostly the pages are devoted to analysis of Soviet-U.S. relations and the story of how they took shape in the most varied fields during the seventies. And this is understandable. The author was an eyewitness to the most, let us say, productive period in the development of contacts and cooperation between two great powers, not only in the postwar years but throughout the entire history of these mutual relations. There is special meaning in remembering this now, when in Washington

they have started to reconsider and nullify what was achieved at the cost of enormous and painstaking efforts.

In his journalistic reportages V. Kobysh has provided a memorable description of much that brought our peoples together. L.I. Brezhnev's trip to the United States in the summer of 1973, as a result of which simple American "perhaps who had not become politicians but who with a healthy feeling and through their own practical thinking grasped what was most important: there was now a real possibility to be freed from the fear of war and to think calmly about their children's future." The first visit by Soviet naval ships to the piers of New York, Portland, San Francisco, Oakland and Albany: "Now Soviet ships are in the United States--invited guests." The story of the visit of Amtorg, representing all the Soviet foreign trade organizations in the United States: "Soviet-U.S. trade is no longer a slogan or catchword, but a reality. It is not now a question of whether or not to trade. Other specific questions have arisen: how to trade? and with whom?" The meeting with the president of a major company, "Arthur D. Little," James Gavin, who when a general in World War II, met Marshal Zhukov in Berlin, and is now one of the directors of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Commission: "His basic attitudes do not always coincide with ours. But he remains an ally. Especially now in the common struggle to avert a nuclear catastrophe and to bring people to a better understanding of each other."

An impression is made by the author's reportages on the Soviet-U.S. space odyssey--the preparations for and execution of the joint Soyuz-Apollo mission with Soviet Colonel Leonov and American General Stafford, whose handshake above the Earth, in the words of the New York Times, "inevitably gave rise to the question: and why cannot such friendly cooperation become more frequent on Earth?" V. Kobysh picks this up: "Will it be possible to achieve on earth the harmony that shone on us for several days from space? I give no direct answer to this question, but these five courageous men have helped mankind to believe in something that yesterday they thought was impossible."

"Working out Compatibility" is what the author called the section devoted to the joint flight. This referred not only to space. Working out compatibility started on a broader plane--through the entire complex of Soviet-U.S. relations. It reached its culmination in the conclusion of the treaties to limit strategic arms and prevent nuclear war. However, it looks as if Washington has decided to interrupt this process of further working out compatibility, peaceful coexistence, good-neighborliness and rapprochement--a process that works in favor not only of the peoples of these two countries but of the whole of mankind, of universal peace.

As if apologizing, the author warns (in the conclusion of his book) that some of his reportages and reports on Soviet-U.S. relations in the light of events at the very end of the seventies may appear excessively rosy. As a reader, I can assure you that they did not appear rosy to me. The author has provided memorable descriptions of the bright things that had started to be confirmed in relations between our countries and peoples, of what the enemies of detente and good-neighborliness in the United States are trying to beamirch. The words of a song stick in the memory. The same can be said of history: no matter how much the antisoviets in the United States would like it, the good seeds sown in the seventies shall not be trampled underfoot. The present frosts in Washington may delay the appearance of new shoots but they will not stop them from growing.

The potential for detente, including in Soviet-U.S. relations, is such that it is not easy or simple to destroy it. The less so since it rests on a firm, vital and objective foundation. The reportage and reports of V. Kobyah dealing with the cooperation that was so promising when it started cannot be considered without a sense of regret and bitterness. But the author is profoundly correct to believe in the triumph of reason and realism. Here are his impressions of his intercourse with simple Americans: "They are quite alarmed about the course of events in the United States and in the world, and very exasperated. However, the overwhelming majority of them proceed from the premise that without stable peace in the world, with an understanding with the Soviet Union on vital problems on which the very future of mankind depend, the United States will not solve its problems...."

The author starts and ends his book with these words: "No matter how captivantly interesting a country may be, it is not easy to gain an understanding of what is happening there or where it is headed. And it must be important to gain this understanding. We must know each other better. After all, we live on the same planet...." This is a true and honest book, imbued with the spirit of objectivity and absence of prejudice, a spirit of goodwill toward that America that wants to live in peace and agreement with other countries and peoples.

"Looking at America" was written by a alert journalist, competent, and one who can freely handle a wide range of complicated material. It is a fine addition to the series of books about the United States in our times created by the pens of S. Kondrashov (the editor, incidentally, of the book reviewed), the late B. Strelnikov, G. Vasilyev, N. Karev, A. Pumpyanskiy, and other writers.

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CSO: 1800

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. AIMS IN LATIN AMERICA ANALYZED

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 8 Jul 80 pp 1-3

[Interview with Professor V. V. Volsky, Doctor of Economics, Director of the Soviet Academy of Science's Institute for Latin American Studies, by A. Moiseyev, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIA correspondent, date and place not given]

[Text] Question: The American press often complains that the United States is not popular in Latin America. Why?

Answer: The United States has long gained a foothold in Latin America. It did so through a wide range of diplomatic, political and military measures which ensured U.S. economic interests in that region. In spite of the drastic measures taken by a number of Latin American countries in the past few years to nationalise their economies, the United States continues rapidly to increase its investments on the continent.

Of late, the United States has been forced to manoeuvre, however, trying to accommodate its imperialist policy with the new situation in the region. It now increases its capital investments there, hiding its activities behind the false front of national companies and using agents.

Formerly foreign companies used to demand extraterritorial rights and other benefits, whereas now they have to be more cautious. They now rarely demand that Latin American governments guarantee them a high rate of profit export. They have other channels for this. On the other hand, foreign capital, particularly American, created an extensive system of financial dependence in Latin America. No other region in the world has such a big debt. At present the foreign debt of the Latin American states has totalled more than \$100,000 million. It is an astronomical figure indeed. These debts lead to new debts and the countries in debt have to ask for new loans most of which are spent on paying off interest on the previous loans. As a result, Latin America has now found itself in a situation when even the anti-imperialist governments cannot do without foreign loans.

True, opposition to such practices is growing and the Latin American nations are mounting their struggle for independence. This struggle is facilitated

by a new alignment of forces in the international arena and spectacular progress made by the socialist community.

In these conditions even the right-wing governments which pursue a foreign policy which serves the American objectives have to reckon with public opinion in their countries and demonstrate at least a semblance of independent-mindedness.

Question: Washington propagandists are not tired of repeating that the main task of the White House is allegedly to help the Latin American countries and defend them from the so-called "communist threat." Would you explain in brief the real aims of the United States in Latin America?

Answer: The USA's policy has not changed practically. It remains the same as at the times of the "Monroe doctrine." The aim of the doctrine was to leave Latin America free to face with U.S. capital. Today, however, relations between U.S., Japanese, West German, French and British capital in Latin America are subjected to the same laws as in other regions of the imperialist partition of the world. As for the United States' behaviour in Latin America and its former and present conceptions, such as a "big stick policy," a "good neighbour's policy," then a "partnership policy" and a "policy of a dialogue," and now the so-called "Carter's doctrine"—all these "policies" are, as a matter of fact, varieties of one and the same thing. The aim of all of them is to obtain in these countries critical raw materials, derive profits and get markets, and finally to have Latin America as the USA's guaranteed strategic rear.

Question: The United States is trying in every way to sow discord between the Soviet Union and Latin American countries. Carter's ideologists have gone so far as asserting that our country pursues "hegemonistic objectives" in Latin America! What would you say about the extension of contacts between the Soviet Union and countries in the region?

Answer: Latin America is playing an ever growing role in our foreign policy. In 1960, only three Latin American countries had official relations with the Soviet Union, whereas today there are 18 of them. There is much of what we have in common with Latin America, in my view, above all the love of freedom, which has been alive on that continent since time immemorial.

Suffice it to mention, that two Latin American countries established diplomatic relations with us far earlier than many of our neighbours and Western states, in general let alone the United States, did. The U.S. recognized the Soviet Union only in 1933, whereas Mexico established relations with us in 1924 and Uruguay in 1925!

Our economic contacts with Latin America are making good progress. The need to get practical support in international affairs and the firm political stance of the Soviet Union on the world scene are among the factors increasingly attracting the Latin American nations, and for this reason relations

between the Soviet Union and Latin America are in the ascendant today. The recent examples characterizing this process include the victory of the democratic forces in Nicaragua, the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the heroic homeland of Sandino, and the latest successful visit of an official Nicaraguan delegation to our country.

The latest headway in the extension of economic contacts between the USSR and Brazil is, in my view, rather symptomatic as well.

Naturally, our country will extend contacts with Brazil and other Latin American countries.

CSO: 1812

INTERNATIONAL

RADIO LIBERTY, RADIO FREE EUROPE ATTACKED

LD291357 Moscow KONSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12, 13 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by K. Restsov under the rubric "Exposes": "Mass-Produced Lies"]

[12 Jul 80]

[Text] The document whose cover you see in the photograph [photograph shows cover of Board for International Broadcasting 1979 Annual Report] traveled a complicated route before arriving in today's issue. And the circumstances in which it fell into the hands of the author are no less curious than the content itself. However, it is our personal duty to its former possessor not to reveal all the details. Suffice it to say that this person (we'll call him Tikhii, for convenience) who passed on the document on his own initiative, is directly connected with the organizations whose activity is described in detail in the 60 pages of the "Annual Report." That is the name of the material which this article is about--"Annual Report of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe."

Let us start by specifying to whom the document's authors are reporting, this is not at all an idle question. In fact, the Board for International Broadcasting, as the Radio Liberty/Radio Free Europe [RL/RFE] leadership calls itself, steadfastly stresses its independence. Even the board's nameplate tells of its participants' wish to emphasize the cosmopolitan nature of its views of the world. It is simply "international broadcasting," no boundaries, no national affiliation, no clearly pronounced social injunction. But is that the case? Let us examine the facts as supplied by the "Annual Report" itself.

It is clear from the accompanying text on the title page, signed by board chairman John Gronowski, that the report on the results of 5 years [as published--ob itogakh pyatiletney deyatel'nosti] of RL/RFE activity, is addressed to the President and Congress of the United States. As for commentary on the "independent" status of RL/RFE, this immediately becomes superfluous when you read the following passage on the very first page of the report: "In the past 5 years the board has not once been rebuked or penalized by the State Department for violation of censorship conditions...."

As far as their independence is concerned, the only argument the board members, reporting to the U.S. President and State Department, have left is the fact that they are not subjected to corporal punishment. Really. For divulging RL/RFE secrets a culprit gets up to 10 years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000. On this point Tikhov said: "...Fall foul of the CIA and they'll break every bone in your body."

Thus, the Board for International Broadcasting which, in contrast to the RL/RFE editorial apparatus, is located in Washington, not Munich, is merely a communications channel between Radio Liberty and RFE and the CIA.

The introduction, which is designed to provide congressmen with a clear and concise outline of the principles of the RL/RFE board's activity, says: "All RL/RFE links with the CIA ceased on 30 June 1973...." I see, they ceased, just like that. The congressmen are presented with the following argument: "...The board has worked out a sound and efficient system of communication and of constructive cooperation with the State Department which helps RL/RFE to take into account comprehensively and on a prompt and flexible basis the needs of U.S. foreign policy...."

To understand why the congressmen may need this argument, let us take a brief historical excursion. As Tikhov told me, and as other facts indicate, RL and RFE were conceived at the outset by the U.S. administration as instruments of ideological sabotage and psychological warfare against the socialist community countries. They began their subversive activity at the beginning of the fifties. Of course, even then these radio stations claimed to be "independent," "objective" "fighters for human rights" and so forth, "maintained by voluntary donations." However, in the course of their subversive activity they were exposed as organs of the American special services so many times that by the seventies no self-respecting mass information organ was prepared to risk its reputation by maintaining overt contacts with Radio Liberty/RFE. Only overt anti-Soviets and fascist-style anticommunists swarmed around these radio stations. The United States realized that urgent measures were needed to give the stations "respectability." In June 1973 there came the latest shakeup which Tikhov very picturesquely described as "the paint the devil white operation." The date 30 June 1973 mentioned in the annual report, the date when RL/RFE's "ties with the CIA ceased," is presented to the congressmen as a kind of whitewash.

Why then? Because U.S. congressmen and senators tend to appear in mass information organs at home and abroad much more frequently than other Western politicians. An American senator or congressman considers it a wasted day if his voice is not heard on radio or television or if he does not have an article published in a newspaper or magazine. So now another theme is added to the wide range of themes covered in their utterances--that of doing their utmost to "ennoble" the activity of the factories of lies and slander called Radio Liberty and RFE.

However, the congressmen, senators and leaders of the U.S. State Department are engaged in purely practical matters. The annual report contains touching words of gratitude from the RL/RFE board to Congress and the State Department for their assistance in reaching a new agreement on the use of radio stations and radio equipment in Portugal. It is a 15-year agreement. An agreement has also been concluded with the FRG Government on the modernization of transmitting stations and construction of new 250-kilowatt transmitters. The report says: "...By 1981 the power of Radio Liberty and RFE transmitters will be doubled...."

There is a separate vote of thanks to Congress for allocating RL/RFE considerable funds which will be kept in reserve in case of unexpected leaps in inflation or used in the event of acute political situation in the world. The fact that these funds began to be created back in 1977-1978 suggests that even the real shapers of U.S. foreign policy were planning the current exacerbation of international relations.

The title of one section of the Radio Liberty and RFE Annual Report sound very energetic: "Forward Into the Eighties!" The answer to the question as to what the apologists of ideological sabotage will be taking into the eighties is provided by the plans elaborated by the RL/RFE Munich conference in late 1976.

There were two items on the conference agenda: One--improvement of the quality of RL/RFE radio broadcasts; two--study of the audience. We offer a few quotations from the report....

"After the Munich conference the board took a number of specific measures to improve the quality of programs, especially those beamed to the Soviet Union," we read on page 4 of the report....

"Considering the rise in the standard of education in the USSR, the board proposes the creation of a program in English for the USSR which will avoid the jamming of our broadcasts by the Soviets"--page 8.

And on page 8 again:

"...More attention must be paid than in the past to the preparation of programs for the Soviet peoples of Central Asia...." (our Central Asian republics--K. Reztsov).

"...Diplomatic personnel are now enlisted to appraise and correct radio broadcast to the Soviet Union and to study the audience" (that is, employees of the American Embassy in Moscow--K. Reztsov)--page 16.

"...A program committee has been set up to do further audience research. It is headed by University of Texas Professor John (Gofman)"--page 16.

"...On the recommendation of Professor (Gofman's) committee it is proposed to take measures to accelerate the processing of incoming news at RL/RFE.... More materials prepared by research services are now being used for the preparation of commentaries...."--page 17.

"...Funds have been allocated to secure the services of the most experienced consultants and researchers in the sphere of Russian affairs and matters relating to Soviet nationalities"--page 17.

"...University of Massachusetts Professor de Sola has worked out an efficient method for obtaining the data required by RL/RFE by questioning Soviet tourists...."--page 19.

The above quotations are sufficient evidence to conclude that in the 1977-1978 period U.S. psychological warfare organs were busily preparing for "offensive" operations. The reason for the preparations is now known, the U.S. administration was getting ready for maneuvers aimed at exacerbating the international situation and wrecking relaxation of tension. Now we hand over to Tikhly.

Tikhly: There was an endless flow of visitors from across the Atlantic into Munich at the time. Broadcast materials were covered in pen marks. There were conferences behind closed doors. Soon the words: "Carter doctrine," "hard line" (zheleznaya politika), "America's vital interests," "world leadership" and so forth were cropping up with increasing frequency. The tone of the broadcasts rapidly rose in pitch. The leitmotiv was "the new Soviet military threat." It is interesting that Radio Liberty and RFE were the first to launch Olympic boycott propaganda. I want to stress that this propaganda began long before the events in Afghanistan. At that time our "argument" for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics was that the games cannot be held in a country where, allegedly "human rights are violated." We did not doubt that this heralded a dramatic exacerbation of the international situation.... Tikhly commented on another point in the RL/RFE annual report. But first, here are some quotations from the report:

"It was decided to carry out more polls among Soviet citizens.... Independent West European public organizations are now also involved in this work on a commercial basis...." (This means that agents on the RL/RFE and CIA payroll have been planted in certain West European public organizations--trade union, parliamentary, sports, youth, scientific and others--which have contacts with similar Soviet organizations--K. Reztsov.)

"...The results of the use of modern surveillance techniques and equipment must be regarded as absolutely invaluable. This service is unique, there is nothing to compare with it.... The RL/RFE board (upravleniye) supplies around 1,200 consumers with research data...."

Tikhiy: The public at large is pretty familiar with the American surveillance stations, I think. It is called "monitoring." The equipment is truly ultramodern and highly expensive and it has a high resolving power. With a "monitoring" system any radio broadcast can be intercepted, it is possible to listen in on telephone conversations at a considerable distance and much besides. Remember when the Americans were compelled to remove two of these stations from Iran? That was a heavy blow. A large area comprising Soviet border republics had "slipped" surveillance. I think the White House hysterics over Afghanistan were so violent not least because the United States had hoped, through Hafizollah Amin, to move the surveillance stations to Afghanistan. Afghanistan is even more convenient than Iran--from there it is easier to work on Soviet Central Asia and on India. As for Amin, our discussions went as follows: He studied in the United States and he did his utmost to assume the leadership of the Afghan Students Association. In the situation the CIA had to go for him [vyyti na nego].

"But who do the surveillance stations belong to?" I asked Tikhiy.

Tikhiy: They are used by many U.S. departments, the main master being the CIA, of course. The U.S. administration also offered surveillance stations to Beijing. And another detail: China asked for as much RL/RFE research material as possible on the USSR audience. Thus it is one of RL/RFE's consumers.

[13 Jul 80]

[Text] "Looking Into the Future"--this is the heading of yet another section of the annual report. As we can see, the compilers were concerned that the report would be not only useful but also agreeable to the U.S. President and congressmen. With this aim in mind the report cites the words of the President himself which he uttered in his 22 March 1977 message to Congress. Let us note that this was at exactly the time when the U.S. administration, undoubtedly not without prompting was swinging the military-industrial complex and preparing a turnabout in U.S. foreign policy away from the path of detente. The President proclaimed:

"International radio broadcasting is a supporting element in U.S. foreign policy. ...Our most essential listeners are in the Soviet Union and the communist countries of Eastern Europe"... (page 5 of the report).

That is us who are the "most essential": This is what U.S. "noninterference" in the internal affairs of sovereign states is like.

Let us read yet another dictum of the report's compilers:

"...Working for Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe there are highly qualified, polyglot professionally trained, astute journalists who attentively follow events in the communist countries"... (page 10 of the report).

Who are these individuals then, the retinue of Congress and who constitute a "pillar" of Western democracy?

Let us begin in order. If the theater, to use a well-known expression, "begins with the wardrobe," then the Munich office of Radio Liberty begins with the transport section. In this section there works a certain Aleksandr Ivanovich Wozniak, born 1917 in the village of Kolkolin, Rogatinskiy Rayon, Ivano-Frankovskaya Oblast. In 1941 having become a banderite accomplice of the Hitlerites, he took part in mass shootings of Soviet citizens and prisoners of war. He was sent to an SS school in Trawniki (Poland) for his "zeal." He received the personal number of 2956. On finishing at the school he was appointed to the operational company of the Majdanek death camp. Wozniak sent prisoners off to the gas chambers and if they would not go--he shot them. After the war he was "selected" by the U.S. Secret Service and assigned to Radio Liberty. He is an agent of the CIA.

...Boris Vladimirovich Bernatovich, born 1920 in the village of Yarinka, Leningradskaya Oblast. Up till 1941 he was a student at the communications faculty of the Leningraskiy Institute for Railway Engineers. At the front he defected to the fascists. He underwent training and was enrolled in the counterintelligence agent-combat group of the 18th Field Army staff. He shot partisans and Soviet scouts who had been captured. In the period 1945-1947 he studied at the U.S. Technical Intelligence School in Nuremberg. Now he is a "monitoring" engineer at Radio Liberty. It does without saying he is a CIA agent and he uses the surname (Berkutov).

These were, as they say, "technicians." Now for some of the "creative" workers.

...Ivan Kuzmich Repnikov, born 1922 in the village of Kokino, Vygonicheskiy Rayon, Bryanskaya Oblast. He is the holder of Hitlerite campaign medals. He lost a leg in antipartisan operations. He "distinguished" himself in his home area. The punitive detachment in which he commanded one of the subunits, burned down three villages near Vygonichi. The inhabitants of these villages were burned alive in their own cottages. Now Repnikov is a CIA agent and a journalist for Radio Liberty. He specializes in "questions of Soviet agriculture."

Yuriy Petrovich Senkovskiy, born 1926 in the village of Khatunichi, Molodechnenskiy Rayon, Minskaya Oblast. He voluntarily joined the "antipartisan" formation in 1943. He shot and hanged people. In 1944 he was a student at the "Sonderschule-Dalwitz" intelligence school. In April 1945 he took part in the defense of the capital of Hitler's "Reich." He managed to escape from Berlin to Munich. He "enriched" his espionage education at the U.S. intelligence school. Now he is a CIA agent and employee of Radio Liberty, specializing in "questions of Soviet economy."

We have named only some of the "workers" of Radio Liberty. These, as they say, were the "first bricks" laid in the foundation of the RL/RFE building. These are what U.S. President J. Carter calls "a supportive element of U.S. foreign policy." What concerns us Soviet people is the fact that to our mind all these "bards of Western democracy" are none other than criminals, especially dangerous state criminals.

The years go by. The "workers" of misinformation and slander, the former torturers, assassins, rapists and provocateurs, who built their nest in Munich beneath the warm wing of U.S. Congress, are growing old and decrepit and are fading into obscurity. Anti-Soviets who have turned up in the West are taking over from them.

...Leonid Makhlis, born 1945. He completed his studies at the Moscow State University faculty of journalism. In 1971 he emigrated to Israel to "be united with his favorite aunt." However he loved his aunt less than he loved money. Makhlis particularly impressed the Radio Liberty recruiting service with this declaration: "I am a Zionist and intend to hide this no longer." He was assigned to the Russian editorial staff of Radio Liberty.

...Ilona Aleksandrovich--daughter of the singer Mikhail Aleksandrovich. In his later years Ilona's father decided to change his repertoire. The former exponent of neopolitan songs now sings psalms in U.S. and Canadian synagogues. He pays contributions to the fund of the fascist-style Jewish Defense League. This "league," as was to be expected, has links with Radio Liberty. It found a place for Ilona Aleksandrovich as an "announcer" on the Russian editorial staff. Moreover, Ilona's name is no longer Aleksandrovich but Makhlis. The couple Leonid and Ilona have formed such an idyllic Zionist anti-Soviet "tandem."

...Lev Roytman. In 1967 he received legal training in Kiev and became a lawyer. During his whole youth he thirsted for gain. He began to take bribes. He got off comparatively lightly--they did not institute criminal proceedings against Roytman but simply dismissed him from the bar. The ex-lawyer "felt miserable" and applied to go to Israel. He received permission. He did not go to Israel but went off to New York. There he married. His wife--Sharon (Goller) turned out to be a functionary of this same "Jewish Defense League." Via the "league," it was a direct road to Radio Liberty. And now Lev Roytman, on the Russian editorial staff, speaks under the pseudonym Leonid Rostov about problems of the "USSR legal system."

...(Molli Moritseva Gordina-Riffel), born in Riga, a theatrical dress-maker by profession. In 1963 she emigrated to Israel and was called up into the army. (In Israel, as is known, girls too are liable for military service.) A frightened Molli Moritseva began energetically and lavishly to radiate her feminine charms. In the end her fate was decided by George Czeckza a CIA employee. Under his guidance Molli

Moritsevna underwent a period of probation in the FRG, as a result of which the charms of the former Riga woman took on greater directionality and selectivity. With this rich experience she, too, was assigned to the Russian editorial staff of Radio Liberty, under the pseudonym Inna Svetlova. The newly fledged Inna, relying on her experience in the sphere of feminine charms, quickly furthered her career under the leadership of the then chief—CIA employee, John (Lodeyzen). Now Molli-Inna is in charge of the Radio Liberty youth program. She more than compensates for her educational shortcomings with her pathological spite against everything Soviet.

...Viktor Gregory. Also known as Vadim Shelaputin, alias Ivan Romanov, alias Rays. He completed studies at the Foreign Language Institute in Moscow, did his army service abroad, deserted and fled to the West. He landed up in U.S. counterintelligence where he tried to attribute his flight to the desire to "gain access to the free and unconstricted Western way of life and Western culture." He underwent vigorous conditioning following which he agreed to work in the subdivision of U.S. counterintelligence, CIC-430. He showed aptitude for the work and was sent to gain further qualifications and then became an agent in the U.S. European command intelligence center, based in the town of Oberursel (FRG). So, from being his parents' favorite, an indefatigable enthusiast of rock music and "admirer of blue jeans," this former Muscovite became a bespoke anti-Soviet, and enemy of his motherland. Now Vadim Shelaputin under the pseudonym Viktor Gregory features on the programs of Radio Liberty.

...There it is--a far from complete portrait gallery of those whom U.S. President J. Carter called "a supportive element in U.S. foreign policy." As they say, "fathers" and "sons."

Tikhly: The Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe with every passing year are causing Washington increasing unpleasantness. Endless squabbles and scandals, which even come to blows.

The "fathers" and "sons" are now rent by contradictions. But do not think that these are political, ideological or ethical. The fact is that the "fathers" for their long service have, of course, managed to occupy the "cushy" positions. The "sons" are trying to dislodge them. They accuse the "fathers" of having a reactionary, chauvinistic and bloody past, while the "fathers" call the "sons" "cheats," "scroungers," "mercenary creatures." And both sides call each other "fascists" too...

It seems they are both as bad as each other. As far as the future outlook is concerned, to which the final section of the RL/RFE board's annual report is devoted, then with such a "team" something better can hardly be counted on. Here two final quotations from the report will be appropriate:

"...We have lost 2 million radio listeners"... (during the report period--author's note)....

"Private voluntary donations to the RL/RFE fund are waning. Whereas in 1973 they amounted to \$615,000, in 1978 the figure is \$65,500...."

The reader of course must understand that private donations to the fund of the organs of psychological warfare can be made only by people who are extremely hostile to the countries of the socialist community. But despite multimillion dollar injections into the RL/RFE organism authorized by the U.S. President and Congress, many "private individuals" no longer consider it possible to contribute any more of their money to the Munich ideological sabotage concern. They have lost faith.

The report does not reflect of course the whole complex of subversive activity by Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe against the socialist countries, but only reveals certain aspects of the anticommunist and anti-Soviet radio propaganda. The centers of anticommunism, despite everything, will continue to pursue their subversive activity, aimed at "corrupting" and "misinforming" socialist society. We are convinced of this yet again by the annual report of one of these centers and by the plans expounded in it for intensifying psychological warfare against the USSR and the countries of the socialist community.

"In the struggle of two world outlooks," L. I. Brezhnev pointed out, "there can be no place for neutralism and compromise. Here high political vigilance, flexible, efficient and convincing propaganda work, and a timely rebuff to all hostile ideological acts of sabotage are necessary." This instruction applies to every communist, to every Komsomol member and every Soviet person. Let us always remember: Vigilance is our weapon.

CSO: 1800

INTERNATIONAL

USSR, INDIA WORK TOGETHER FOR PEACE

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 7 Aug 80 pp 1-3

[Commentary by Spartak Peglov, APN political correspondent]

[Text] The approaching anniversary of the Soviet-Indian treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, concluded on August 9, 1971, again focuses attention on the significance of the two countries' cooperation as it is seen at present. It is appropriate also to look once again at the role of the treaty itself. In the unanimous view of leading circles and wide sections of public opinion in both countries, it marked a milestone in their relations and in the progress of the Republic of India, which is now observing the 33rd anniversary of its independence.

To be sure, both the conclusion of the treaty and the provisions contained in it were determined by the previous nature of Soviet-Indian relations. The friendship between the two peoples has roots stretching far back into the past. But today, at a time of fundamental changes, social and national liberation revolutions, this cooperation assumes exceptional importance.

The Indian people sincerely greeted the socialist revolution in Russia, which in addition to effecting far-going social reforms in the multi-national union of Soviet republics, also gave a powerful impetus to the national liberation movement in Asia and the rest of the world. Imperialist positions were badly shaken. An independent India emerged from the crucible of anti-colonial struggle, having a real friend in the Soviet Union always ready to come forward with help in tackling the complicated tasks of building the foundations of independence. Soviet-Indian economic cooperation, for example, became a key factor in establishing the leading branches of the Indian economy. Enterprises constructed in India with Soviet assistance produce 20 per cent of India's electricity, one-third of the steel and rolled metal, four-fifths of the iron-making and mining equipment, and 70 per cent of the oil.

Politically, too, the relations between the two states proceeded along the natural channel of cooperation in view of their common interests in providing the most favourable peaceful conditions for domestic development and in

eliminating the consequences of imperialist arbitrary practices in the structure of international relations.

Thus, the Treaty of August 9, 1971, on the one hand, recorded everything valuable that was gained in Soviet-Indian relations and which became their common experience.

The other, international, aspect of the treaty was that both states voiced a common intention to encourage every factor of peace and stability in the world and in the first place in Asia, the area which is their shared home.

The very first year of the Treaty put its provisions to the test. The course of development showed that the Soviet Union's approach to problems of South Asia was correct. It was also a time when during that complicated period India was able to see that the Soviet Union was a faithful friend who could help in difficult circumstances and who could take a principled stand on the normalisation of the situation in the subcontinent and in the adjoining areas.

Now the destabilising factors are at work in another area close to India and the USSR--South-West Asia. The forces threatening peace are making extensive use of the invented story about so-called "Soviet invasion of Afghanistan" and the "Soviet threat to the oil areas of the Persian Gulf" as the root cause of the current developments.

But this gross falsification of events cannot mislead those who have gained a deep insight into the Soviet policy, the intentions of the USSR. The actual cause is the power politics of Washington and Peking, which has also deeply involved another neighbour of India--Pakistan. The aim of this subversion against the independence of Afghanistan and Iran, against the entire structure of relations in the area, is two-fold: to export counter-revolution and to establish a base for military interference in the affairs of the region's countries under the pretext of defending the "vital interests" of oil monopolies and the U.S. reactionary establishment.

They know quite well in India that whatever the Soviet Union does it does for the purposes of protection, that the situation around Afghanistan, whose revolution, only two years old, has gone through many difficulties, and around Iran has been created by convulsions of the cold war policy and by nonrecognition of new political realities. The tension in South-West Asia can be quickly eased, and the reason removed for the presence of a limited Soviet military contingent if the new post-revolutionary Afghanistan is guaranteed the cessation of interference from outside. This is the key moment emphasised in the political settlement platform put forward by the Kabul government. And if there is still no such settlement, it is due solely to Washington continuing its efforts to escalate and profit by the tensions.

This escalation has now spread to the whole of the Indian Ocean. The Pentagon's action in extending the old and building new military bases is a gross

act trampling under foot and checking the conversion of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

In the east, in South-East Asia, one can see a striking analogy in Peking's actions against the Indo-Chinese countries.

By finding a common denominator for both situations, in South-West and South-East Asia, it is easy to see the common scenario used by the two hegemony-seeking powers bent on up-setting the military balance south, west and east of the Himalayas by opening the sluices for arms flow into the areas of tension and by stepping up the rearmament of Pakistan at any price, espec'ally by switching its development as much as possible from a peaceful to a military footing.

The barrage of anti-Soviet fabrications cannot cover up the fact that those who are creating positions of strength in the area hope to rely on them not only against the USSR, but also against India, as indeed against any other state whose policy appears in the eyes of Washington and Peking to be an obstacle to their military and political schemings.

The treaty between the Soviet Union and India is not a military-political alliance. Moscow has always shown the greatest respect for India's chosen course of non-alignment. Everything in the nature of the two countries, in their historical experience, aims at pooling the peaceful efforts of states, not at opposing nations to each other.

Leonid Brezhnev, during his November 1973 visit to India, described the Soviet-Indian Treaty as a compass whose needle was pointing to the future. Now, following this direction, both countries face the crucial task of carrying through the season of storms their firm determination to uphold peace, to promote stability in Asia and provide lasting pre-requisites for a fundamental restructuring of international relations in the area on the principles of equal peaceful coexistence and cooperation among nations.

CSO: 1812

INTERNATIONAL

CHINESE YOUTH SUFFER AS RESULT OF PRC HEGEMONIST AMBITIONS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by B. Yur'yev and K. Ivanov: "Hapless Young People -- Behind the 'Wall of China'"]

[Text] The Chinese newspapers have recently published a series of articles expressing great concern about large-scale disruptions of public order by Chinese young people. Thus REDMIN RIBAO, calling for a campaign against antisocial actions, named the "youthful troublemakers" as "objects of attack." At the same time the Xinhua Press Agency reported that the level of crime in China today is 10 times as high as in the early 1960's.

Following tradition the Beijing leaders find the roots of this evil in the influence on young Chinese of the "Lin Biao line" and the disgraced "gang of four." As for the growth of crime, the official explanation of its causes amounts to nothing more than allegations that there has been a "drop in morals," that young people do not have "high ideals." The authorities see the answer to the problem in "bolstering political and ideological indoctrination" of the younger generation, that is, in unfurling new ideological campaigns. Moreover, harsh punitive measures are applied to those who do not want to correct themselves. "Court trials and executions of young criminals," the Hong Kong journal CHINA NEWS ANALYSIS wrote recently, "have become an everyday occurrence in China."

By its attempt to explain the growth in crime as nothing more than a deviation from the precepts of morality the Beijing leadership tries to cover up the true factors that impel young people toward major crimes. These factors lie hidden primarily in the "crisis of faith" relative to the existing governmental institutions and the difficult social and economic position of the young people of China.

Indeed, even by official Chinese figures there are about 20 million unemployed in the PRC today. Most of them are young people who have

graduated from secondary school and found themselves with nothing to do. Among them are some who have returned illegally to cities from remote rural and mountain regions to which they were exiled earlier. In Shanghai alone as many as 400,000 young men and women have returned to the city without government permission. They do not receive food coupons and cannot find jobs. Driven to desperation, without the means of existence, these people, along with other unemployed, make up the army of hapless unfortunates. Social tension in the country is growing as a result. Thus, in a number of large Chinese cities last year young people protested openly against their unjust, impoverished situation. Mass demonstrations were held in which participants carried signs demanding that they be given a chance to live and work in the city.

But there are no open jobs in the country. What is more, enterprises that proved unprofitable are being shut down as part of the program to adjust and reorder the economy, and this reduces employment even further.

The problem of acquiring an education is also critical for young people. Although the number of higher educational institutions in China has risen in recent years, the large majority of young men and women do not have an opportunity to continue their education after secondary school. While spending enormous sums for military programs, the Chinese authorities are unable to appropriate the money needed for the development of higher education. To limit the number who want to go to college and to weaken criticism of themselves, the Beijing leaders have worked out a system to weed out the high school graduates. The doors of the universities and institutes are closed to those who are considered politically unreliable from the standpoint of the Maoist leaders. Persons over the age of 25 cannot be admitted to higher educational institutions either.

In their attempts to solve the problems of unemployment and education of young people the Beijing leaders most often resort to the old Mao Zedong technique: exiling young Chinese to faroff rural areas. This policy was confirmed at the second session of the All-China Congress of People's Representatives held in June and July of last year. In his report at the session Premier of the PRC State Council Hua Guofeng announced the necessity of "further efforts to encourage young people to move permanently to the countryside."

When they exile young people to rural areas the Beijing leaders care little about their job placement and meeting elementary living needs. In many regions the young men and women, unused to heavy peasant labor, become a burden, which worsens the material situation of the local peasants, which is already poor enough. As a result, the young people become "superfluous" in the countryside. This gives rise to a feeling of hopelessness and despair in many. Here is what a group of young

Chinese exiled from Guangzhou (Canton) to Inner Mongolia wrote in a "dacepao" [possibly wall sign]: "The downpours and hurricanes of reality are gradually washing away the gilding which the new rulers tried to use to conceal the iron cage in which we are kept. Just as it was under the earlier usurpers, we are deprived of the joys of life and look to the future with sadness. Will we have work that we like, a beloved family, a home? Probably not. There will be nothing but the excessive labor and apathy that have already made us old."

A paradox has become reality in China today because of Mao Zedong and his current followers. Millions of young people thirst for knowledge and cannot even dream of going to college; millions who want to work are not just unable to choose a specialization that they like but in fact cannot find jobs at all. The successors of the "great helmsman" are sacrificing the pressing needs of the Chinese people, including the younger generation, to their great power-hegemonistic ambitions.

11,176
CSO: 1800

INTERNATIONAL

REVIEW OF MANCHKHA BOOK ON LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN AFRICA

Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 29, 11-17 Jul 80 p 16

[Review by V. Iordanskiy of the book "Aktual'nyye Problemy Sovremennoy Afriki" (Pressing Problems of Contemporary Africa) by P. I. Manchkhya, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, Moscow, Politizdat: "A Broad Historical Panorama"]

[Text] The book "Pressing Problems of Contemporary Africa" by Soviet specialist on Africa P. I. Manchkhya appeared shortly before the appearance of Zimbabwe, the 50th independent nation on the African continent. The winning of independence by the people of this former British colony was universally regarded as another major victory for the African national liberation movement. From what does it draw its strength? What are its roots? These are the central questions that the Soviet investigator undertakes to answer in his new book.

The sources of the African national liberation movement lie in society and the uniqueness of social relations determine many of the distinctive features of the political actions of the popular masses in Africa. P. I. Manchkhya looks carefully at the complex social picture of contemporary African life. Describing the position of the peasantry, he points out the low level of agricultural production, the use of primitive tools in the countryside, and the stability of various forms of communal farming. Nonetheless, the author correctly concludes, in his analysis of the living and working conditions of the peasantry, that they have great revolutionary potential. He emphasizes that the African peasants have an objective interest in furthering the national liberation revolution.

P. I. Manchkhya has some interesting ideas on the African proletariat. Specifically, the author gives good arguments for his observation that in most countries on the continent the proletariat appeared earlier than the national bourgeoisie, and joined the national liberation struggle sooner. The book presents a great deal of factual material to show that it is the working class that has been the most consistent and active fighter against imperialism and colonialism. At the same time

the author expresses his belief that the proletariat in the African countries has not yet become the ideological and organizational leader of the liberation struggle. Owing to the political immaturity of the working class and the weakness of the national bourgeoisie this role has been filled mainly by the local intelligentsia.

The author gives special attention to the experience of the countries with socialist orientations. He presents an objective and detailed discussion of the transformations taking place in Guinea, the People's Republic of the Congo, Benin, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Angola, and elsewhere. The positions of these countries differ, so the specific objectives that their people set for themselves also vary. In Ethiopia, for example, the elimination of feudalism, of feudal land ownership and social relations, has had an enormous part in revolutionary work. By contrast, in Angola the fight against intervention by the South African Republic and the intrigues of imperialist agents was paramount.

At the same time the author traces several common features found in the policies of the countries with socialist orientations. The example of Mozambique is typical in this respect; the young nation became the owner of the country's natural resources. The Government of Mozambique monopolized foreign trade and established state control over industry and finance. In the countryside the policies of the ruling Frelimo Party aim at setting up cooperative farms. Finally, the reorganization of the Frelimo Party into a vanguard-type party, which is discussed in detail in the book, was an important point in Mozambique history.

The African national liberation movement is making its way under difficult conditions. The author finds that "imperialism generally continues to hold strong positions on the continent." Mining industry and large plantations in many countries are owned by foreign monopolies, who also control finance. In recent years North American capital has been moving into Africa especially intensively. The author gives concrete facts to illustrate this process. Specifically, he writes, direct American capital investment in the African countries exceeds 3 billion dollars.

The imperialist powers do not hesitate to organize conspiracies and coups d'etat and to use direct military intervention to hold and bolster their positions on the continent. Intervention is made easier by the fact that there are still many imperialist military bases in Africa. In addition, large bases have been built on islands near Africa. The author particularly mentions the threat to the independent African nations represented by the American navy and air force base on Diego Garcia Island.

The subversive activities of the Beijing leadership create many problems for the African liberation movement. This is the subject of one of the most informative chapters in the book. P. I. Manchukha reveals

a relatively unknown page in the history of Mali. He relates how the unprincipled, pseudoleftist activities of Beijing in Mali undermined the influence of the Sudan Union Party that ruled the country and created the setting for a military coup d'etat.

In his discussion of the moving forces of the African national liberation movement P. I. Manchkha gives a thorough picture of the activities of the Marxist-Leninist and revolutionary democratic parties. There are 10 parties in Africa today, he writes, that are guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism. In 1978 they held a meeting of representatives of communist and worker parties of Tropical and Southern Africa which was marked by adoption of the document "For Liberation and Independence, for the National Rebirth and Social Progress of the Peoples of Tropical and Southern Africa." The communists of Africa act in fighting alliance with revolutionary democrats.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community is enormously important for the success of the liberation movement in Africa. The author carefully analyzes various aspects of these fruitful relations. The book contains a great deal of material that describes the aid given by the Soviet Union. The author shows persuasively that the aid of the socialist countries enables the African peoples to solve the most urgent and pressing problems of development.

P. I. Manchkha's book draws a broad historical panorama of the struggle of the African peoples for social progress and bolstering their independence, against imperialism and racism. This is the reason that the book is arousing interest among our readers.

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REGIONAL

ALIYEV ADDRESSES ZONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCES

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 8 Jul 80 p 1

[Report from the Azerbaijani Information Service on zonal agricultural conferences (4-5 July 1980,) with excerpts of Aliyev speech: "Mark the Precongress Special Effort With Record Achievements In Agricultural Production"]

[Text] Zonal Conferences for Wine-growers in the Republic.

The Central Committee of the ACP conducted zonal conferences for the leaders of the wine-growing regions of the republic on 4-5 July in Khanlar and Dzhaililabad. They discussed the course of agricultural work and the tasks to be completed to ensure success in carrying out their plans and socialist commitments with regard to the production and sale to the state of grapes and other farm and livestock products in the final year of the five-year plan. These tasks originated with the decisions taken at the June (1980) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the instructions contained in the report given by comrade L. I. Brezhnev at that Plenum. The first secretaries of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, the chairmen of the rayispolkoms, the directors of the rayon agricultural directorates, the general directors of the agro-industrial associations, the managers and partkom secretaries of the major wine-growing sovkhozes and kolkhozes, the directors of the republic ministries and departments, responsible officials in the ACP Central Committee and in the republic's Council of Ministers, representatives of the creative unions and workers in the mass media took part in the conferences.

Prior to the conferences the members and candidate members of the Bureaus of the ACP and the directors of the agricultural ministries and departments acquainted themselves with the state of affairs and the course of agricultural work in the field and on the farms, held discussions with the workers, and took an interest in the organization of socialist competition, the work conditions and the daily life of the wine-growers.

The following first secretaries informed the conferees of the course of the struggle to grow great Azerbaijani grapes, about the grain harvest,

feed procurement, the delivery of livestock and other agricultural work: B. Kevorkov of the Nagorno-Karabakhskiy party obkom, N. Mustafayev of the Shekin'skiy gorkom, I. Mamedov of the Lenkoransk'skiy gorkom; M. Ashurov of the Khanlarskiy party raykom, A. Kuliyeu of the Kazakhskiy raykom, G. Tagirov of the Tauzskiy raykom, G. Veliyeu of the Shamkhorsk'skiy raykom, S. Murtuzayev of the Agdamskiy raykom, G. Aslanov of the Ismailinsk'skiy raykom, T. Gumbatova of the Apsheronskiy raykom, S. Dibirova of the Kakhskiy raykom, R. Mirzoyev of the Shaumyanovskiy (rural) raykom, I. Kurbanov of the Dzhaililabadskiy raykom, F. Mustafayev of the Shemakhinsk'skiy raykom, V. Ismailov of the Zhanovskiy raykom, G. Akhmedov of the Fizulinsk'skiy raykom, A. Gasanov of the Masallinsk'skiy raykom, T. Kuliyeu of the Divichinsk'skiy raykom, B. Agayev of the Lerikskiy raykom, R. Mamedova of the Yardymlinsk'skiy raykom, K. Agayev of the Dzhebrail'skiy raykom; second secretary of the Kutkashensk'skiy party raykom Kh. Mamedov; the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Nakhichevanskaya ASSR I. Mekhtiyev; the Chairman of the State Committee on Wine-growing and Wine-making Yu. Rzayev; the Chairman of the "Azerbaijani Fruit and Vegetable Industry Association" I. Shamiyev; the General Directors of the following agro-industrial associations--S. Mustafayev of the Geokchayskoye Association, M. Mamedov of the Kasum-Ismailovskoye Association; the directors of the following sovkhozes--N. Aslanov of the 60th-Anniversary-of-Soviet-Azerbaijan Sovkhoz in Agdzhahedinsk'skiy Rayon, O. Alekperov of the Nizami Sovkhoz in Kirovabad, M. Tairov of the "Revolution Sovkhoz" in Khachmassk'skiy Rayon, and G. Gadzhiev of the wine sovkhoz in Kyurdamirsk'skiy Rayon.

The speakers spoke of the great increase in labor add in political awareness among the workers and field laborers which was prompted by the decisions taken at the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the report given there by comrade L. I. Brezhnev. They also told of the broad socialist competition developed to worthily greet the 26th CPSU Congress and of the determination of the farmers and livestock breeders to mark the final year of--and the entire--10th Five-Year Plan with new success in the area of increasing agricultural production.

The conferees told of the selfless struggle of these vineyard workers to grow great Azerbaijani grapes. Day after day the wine-growers pick up the pace of the work; they have improved the quality of the agro-technical measures used. The second full cultivation of the vineyards is already complete, and vegetational irrigation is being successfully conducted. The "green operation" is drawing to a close. While repairing the damage done by unfavorable weather and by particularly protracted rains, the kolkhoz and sovkhoz laborers are waging an organized struggle against the diseases and pests that afflict grape vines; they have achieved good results in their work. The vineyards are now free of weeds, and a new and important stage in gathering the harvest has arrived.

The laborers in other sectors of agriculture are also working well. The machine operators in a number of rayons, in implementing the organizational

measures planned by a recent republic conference, have already completed the grain harvest and achieved good results in producing grain. Most of the rayons have significantly exceeded their plans for the production and sale to the state of livestock.

The first secretaries of the party gorkoms and raykoms and the directors of the agro-industrial associations and farms reported on the new and lofty socialist commitments made by the collectives of wine-growers in honor of the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress.

At the same time the conference noted serious deficiencies in the upkeep of the vineyards, in the effort to eliminate plant sparseness, and in the introduction of progressive agrotechnology--particularly in the reconstruction of old vineyards by setting up wide-rowed plots of grapes. It was noted that the best times for feed procurement were being missed, the sale of vegetables to the state was lagging, and the pace for increasing cattle productivity was slow. The orators spoke of untapped reserves and noted that a number of rayons lacked chemical substances to protect the vineyards from disease; equipment and materials, particularly reinforced concrete pillars for holding the vines up to a high stem, were also needed. Claims were made against the Ministry for the Construction and Operation of Roads, the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources of the republic, the Main Administration for Land Reclamation and Water Resource Construction, and the State Committee for Agricultural Equipment. These agencies are improving rural roads inadequately, stretching out the implementation dates for a number of sources of irrigation water, failing to provide the farms with spare parts, organizing technical services poorly and studying the needs of specific farms and rayons inadequately.

G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the ACP, spoke at the conferences and was warmly received by the conferees.

"The recent June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee," he stated, "and the report given at the Plenum by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of our party comrade L. I. Brezhnev mark a new and important phase in the life of the party and of the whole Soviet people. Active preparations for the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress have begun throughout the country. It is our chief task to practically implement the decisions of the Central Committee Plenum and the instructions given at it by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and to mobilize the workers for their successful realization. The zonal conferences conducted yesterday in Khanlar and today in Dzhalilabad are dedicated to precisely this purpose.

"In summing up the results of the conferences we can say that the great work done from the beginning of the year in the area of agriculture has yielded positive results. We are glad that both in wine-growing and in other areas of agricultural production we have succeeded in laying good

foundations for large harvests. And today I can again resolutely state that favorable conditions have been created in the republic for the harvest of a record volume of grapes.

"Equally good results have been achieved in a number of other sectors of agriculture as well. In the cotton fields a fine harvest is ripening. It is clear from information gathered from comrades about the state of affairs in vegetable farming that, despite a certain tension created in the southern zone, we have at our disposal all the potential we need to produce and provide the state with a record quantity of vegetables. The harvest of cereal grains is taking too long, in our opinion, but its course gives every reason to conclude that the task assigned the grain growers will also be fulfilled. This year high indicators can be achieved in all areas of agricultural production.

"But today we are talking primarily about wine-growing. The secretaries of the party committees, when telling of the work that has been done, have reported the new, higher commitments made by laborers in the rayons. There is no doubt but that they were made with a sense of full responsibility and indicate, I again stress, a rich harvest grown in the vineyards. Now the main thing is to keep our word, to give substance to the commitments through a real harvest. For this to be achieved, a great deal of work remains to be done. We must organize our work even better, in accordance with the tasks established by the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the propositions and conclusions that follow from the report of comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

"In summing up the great commitments announced by our comrades at the conferences it has become clear that the republic could sell the state no less than 1,100,000 tons of grapes in the final year of the five-year plan. We must work intensively and seek out additional reserves in the time remaining before the harvest campaign if we are to attain the planned frontier".

In analyzing the state of wine-growing in particular rayons comrade Aliyev noted that the state of affairs was not the same everywhere. "Thus, for example, the laborers in Dzhaililabadskiy Rayon, which has become a major producer of these amber clusters only in the past few years, now intend to deliver 150,000 tons of grapes to the state; they understand full well the important tasks confronting the republic. We value this decision highly; it is permeated with the spirit of true patriotism. The commitments of Khanlarskiy Rayon are high: There it was resolved to reap 150 quintals of berries per hectare, and the total volume will reach 85,000 tons. So are those of Tazskiy Rayon, which--having a productivity of 120 quintals per hectare--will sell 90,000 tons to the state.

"However, there are rayons which either do not know of their own internal reserves or do not believe in their own strengths and, which is even worse, handle their affairs without the proper sense of responsibility. Their

commitments cannot be termed intensive. As is well known, socialist commitments are initiated from the bottom up; they reflect the will of the farms' and rayons' collectives. But at the same time they must be worked out by taking the actual situation into account and not permitting their level to be artificially lowered. This is why it is thought advisable, in the wake of these conferences, to once more analyze most carefully the condition of the vineyards on each kolkhoz, sovkhoz and plot of land, to reveal the actual potential of the farms, and to take into account all their reserves; this will permit a more accurate picture of the future harvest to be compiled. It is essential that the rayon leaders, the State Committee on Wine-growing and Wine-making and the republic's Ministry of Agriculture be the primary ones to study this important matter.

"In order to further improve work in all sectors--particularly in wine-growing--we should raise our standards with regard to the directors of farms, rayons, ministries and departments. Everywhere we have gained tremendous experience in growing the amber clusters; it is now important to work on comprehensively increasing the standards for cultivation of the vine and the sense of responsibility of the workers in this, one of the republic's leading branches of agriculture. Certain directors of the kolkhozes and rayons where grapes have not been raised long are influenced by obsolete psychological concepts and cannot appreciate the possibilities for and significance of increasing grape production. They should promptly change their thinking and their relationship to this matter. At the same time these directors must be comprehensively assisted, constantly taught, and their work--strictly controlled.

"The collectives' labor commitments," comrade Aliyev stated further, "must be derived from several factors. First, the total volume of grapes to be harvested. Second, the production efficiency of the agricultural sector and its productivity per hectare. Unfortunately, the orators said little about this important factor. The agricultural departments of the Central Committee of the ACP, the republic's Council of Ministers and the State Committee on Wine-growing and Wine-making should certainly refine this important indicator for all rayons and should strictly control it.

"Great differences in grape productivity are unnatural. If, for example, the Khanlarites promise 150 quintals per hectare, certain others are content with much less--50, 60 or 70 quintals. Last year in the republic as a whole we harvested an average of 72 quintals of grapes per hectare. This, of course, is insufficient. We are now confronted with the task of raising productivity in the republic to 80 quintals and above, which will permit ultimate success to be assured in fulfilling our great socialist commitments.

"One other factor is important too: the quality of the grapes, their sugar content. This indicator averaged 15.7 percent in the republic in 1979, which cannot be termed satisfactory. This season the sugar content must be

raised to a minimum of 17 percent; in this connection it is now essential that serious work be undertaken in every brigade and on every farm so that sugar content may be increased during the period when the harvest is gathered.

"Thus, while being concerned about the quantitative indicators of the future harvest, we must not in any way neglect its qualitative characteristics but should constantly work to increase the sector's production efficiency and profitability, as the party demands. In the next few days the grape harvest month will be announced, just as is done in cotton farming. The zonal conferences have confirmed the correctness of this decision, and the Central Committee of the ACP and the Council of Ministers will adopt a special resolution on this issue."

Speaking about the tasks of the wine-growing during this crucial phase of the harvest struggle, G. A. Aliyev stressed the importance of further 'intensifying cultivation of the vineyards and improving the upkeep of literally every vine. 'We must water the vineyards in a timely manner, broadly employ progressive methods of irrigation, devote particular attention to nocturnal watering and efficiently use water resources. For increasing productivity it is essential that the land be tilled everywhere, and that total cultivation and "green operations" be conducted. The main point is that all agro-technical measures must be conducted in a timely manner, at a high level and with excellent quality.

"Particular attention should be paid to intensification of the struggle with agricultural pests and plant diseases, some of the main enemies of the harvest. The speakers here have stated that as yet the plants have not suffered from these diseases in a single rayon, but that fact should not put us at ease or dull our vigilance. Often these treacherous diseases sneak up on and attack the vines on the sly and then progress so quickly that the fate of the future harvest might be decided literally in the course of a few days. That is why it is important to provide for careful observation of the vineyards and not to waste time when the first symptoms of disease appear but to immediately begin prophylactic measures. An adequate supply of chemicals for this purpose should be established now. In brief, we simply have no right to permit loss due to plant disease, since we have enough experience and appropriate means with which to combat it.

"The current year has been one with severe weather. Certain vineyards were beaten with hail, there were protracted rains, strong winds and other difficulties. All this is natural. But we are obliged to counter any capriciousness of the weather with our selfless work, meticulous organization and mastery. And it is precisely thanks to this, in large measure, that we are able to increase all types of agricultural production year after year.

"Every wine-grower," comrade Aliyev continued, "should evaluate his work by the end product. Touching once more in this connection upon the issue of quality, I would like to note with satisfaction that both in cotton-growing

and wine-growing the republic is successfully implementing the experience of the Yampol' beet growers and processors, which must be spread this year to literally every rayon and farm.

Organization in the struggle for high end production is an important reserve for increasing quality too.

"Even now we must begin actively preparing to conduct and process the harvest of amber clusters in an exemplary way. All the receiving points and wineries must be carefully checked, repaired and put into top shape. While preparing the processing base we should show concern for the selection and training of its personnel, especially in those areas where the grapes are received and where their sugar content is determined. The State Committee on Wine-growing and Wine-making and, locally, the party raykoms, the ispolkoms of the Soviets of People's Deputies, and the farm directors are called upon to play a large role in this important matter."

Further, comrade Aliyev indicated the importance of further improving the grades of table grapes provided the population, of significantly improving their quality, and particularly that of the berries supplied to the all-union stock. According to the plan the inhabitants of Moscow, Leningrad and other cities in the country should receive 20,000 tons of Azerbaijani grapes this year. Khanlarskiy Rayon will provide a large portion of them; the laborers there have reviewed their commitments and decided to ship 15,000 tons of berries. Through the potential of other farms we can increase deliveries to the general stock to 30,000 tons and, moreover, it is generally believed that we can send all the table grapes produced in excess of the plan to the capital of our Motherland--the hero-city of Moscow.

"The struggle for a large harvest in the final year of the five-year plan must be waged parallel with the laying of new vineyards. During this season alone it is planned to break them down into areas of 25,000 hectares. This is a serious task, but unfortunately the plan for increasing the area planted in the republic is, at the moment, only 19 percent fulfilled. Neither can we forget about such an important matter as putting the vineyards on lattice work. The time has come to finally put an end to sparseness in our vineyards.

"Much effort and many resources are being expended on the laying of the vineyards. Unfortunately, certain of them are becoming unserviceable as a result of poor upkeep. That is what happened in Dzhalilabadskiy Rayon, for example, where in the past few years 3,000 hectares of vineyard became unsuitable and now must be written off. The directors of farms, rayons, and the State Committee on Wine-growing and Wine-making of the republic bear the responsibility for such incidents; these officials must ensure that the upkeep of the vineyards is improved--especially that of the new ones--and must eliminate sparseness in them."

Further, G. A. Aliyev dwelt on the problems which the toilers in other agricultural sectors--especially the grain-growers--must solve in the final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan. "The slow pace of the cereal harvest is disturbing," he said, "although it is somewhat higher than last year's pace. The schedule of harvest work developed for this effort by the rayons themselves are being disrupted. In connection with this the ACP Central Committee held a special conference at which a detailed discussion took place concerning the situation which had developed. The leaders of Dzhebrail'skiy and Pushkinakiy Rayons were sternly punished for serious deficiencies in the organization of the 1980 cereal harvest on the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, and an appropriate resolution of the ACP Central Committee was published shortly thereafter in the press. Now the situation regarding the grain harvest in these rayons is being straightened out. It might be asked: Why was it necessary to await such a serious decision and only afterwards begin eliminating the deficiencies? This Central Committee resolution is a warning to the leaders of all rayons not only about their work in organizing the harvest but about all sectors of agriculture.

"Based on today's speeches by our orators and the information at our disposal we may conclude that positive shifts have been begun in the harvest and that it is drawing to a close. Our main task is to overfulfill our commitments, to produce at least 1.3 million tons of grain. Concurrently the farms have begun plowing the land and laying the foundation for next year's harvest. It will depend to no small extent on the quality of the plowing, on skillful organization of the procurement of high quality, standardized seed, and on its timely cleaning.

"The course of feed procurement cannot be recognized as being satisfactory; in regard to certain indicators it lags behind last year's pace. This is even more astonishing because our experience in this important work has grown, and the conditions this year are much better than they were last year. However, most farms and rayons are making no haste at the moment. And meanwhile the feed crops are drying out in the soil and losing their good qualities; losses increase as a result. The impermissibly slow procurement of straw and production of grass meal are causing alarm as well. We must have a firm schedule for the grain harvest in each rayon and on each farm for the forthcoming period and must strictly enforce its fulfillment.

"Just as before there are many deficiencies in livestock breeding, particularly to judge from the results of the past six months. True, meat and milk production have increased somewhat over this period, but the sector has not yet been able to reach the average level for the country. Having drawn serious conclusions from the criticism that has resounded at the current conferences, we should mobilize all the reserves at our disposal in order to achieve a significant increase in the production and sale to the farmhands both in the summer months and in general over the second half of the year.

"We are confident that the laborers in the Lankorano-Astarinskaya Zone, who bear the primary burden for vegetable production, will keep their word,

and that the republic will successfully carry out its assignments regarding the supply of high-quality market garden produce to the all-union stock and will deliver a record volume of vegetables to the state. It is essential that we make maximum use of the reserves at the disposal of rayons in the northern zone. We also have good potential for growing fruit; by realizing it we can also achieve record indicators in the production of fruit in Azerbaijani orchards.

"During this important period of the agricultural year, when grain, vegetables, fruit, and other products are everywhere being sold to the state, particular attention should be paid to improving the operations of procurement organizations. The Ministry of Procurement, the State Committee on Wine-growing and Wine-making, AZERITTIPAK [expansion unknown], and the Azerbaijani Fruit and Vegetable Industrial Association must establish effective control over the operations of procurement points and over all requisitioners who purchase excess agricultural production from rural residents. At the same time the struggle against misappropriation, the squandering of production during the procurement period and other negative phenomena must be strengthened. It is essential that these issues be studied daily and with all due seriousness.

"In essence, comrades, large and crucial tasks confront the agricultural workers of Azerbaijan this year, as we complete the 10th Five-Year Plan. Socialist competition is called upon to play an important role in their successful fulfillment. We must skillfully and effectively organize work competition among farmers and livestock breeders and comprehensively enhance its effectiveness, but without forgetting the great significance of moral and material incentives. The mass media of the republic have much to do in this area.

"Today in Azerbaijan, as throughout the country, the results of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are being widely discussed. Active preparations for the 26th Congress of our Leninist party have begun. We must make maximum use of this unprecedented increase in the political and labor activity of the masses to further develop socialist competition. It is a duty of honor for each labor collective which has taken its place in the pre-congress shock effort to carefully weigh its potential and make new, higher commitments in honor of the forthcoming forum for communists of the country and to implement them. The concrete response of the wine-growers to the decisions of the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and their worthy gift to the party congress will be no fewer than 1.1 million tons of Azerbaijani grapes.

"We must work to improve all party organizational and ideological work and to raise its level in order to absolutely insure that the program projected by the party for the social and economic development of the republic is carried out. These days all party organizations must ensure that an in-depth and comprehensive study is done of materials from the June Plenum

of the CPSU Central Committee and the report by comrade L. I. Brezhnev. We should publicize these most important documents to the broad masses of the workers with all the resources at our disposal and interpret both the tremendous significance of the Plenum's decisions for the life of our party and of the whole Soviet people and the new, crucial tasks which have been proposed to the country in this, the final stage of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

"The workers of the republic have completed the five-year plan ahead of time in the areas of industrial and agricultural production. Every year we attain a higher level in the development of our economy and culture, and we reach new frontiers. This obliges us to maintain our ardor, to work even more effectively and with greater quality, and to mark the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress and 30th ACP Congress with even brighter achievements in labor.

"The workers of Azerbaijan, led by the republic's party organization, have taken upon themselves lofty socialist commitments in each of the past 10 years and have invariably reported successful completion of them to their Motherland, to the Soviet people, to the CPSU Central Committee and personally to comrade L. I. Brezhnev. We should continue this remarkable tradition in the final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan and during the nationwide shock effort in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress as well."

In conclusion comrade Aliyev expressed his confidence that the laborers of rural Azerbaijan, by mobilizing all their effort and energy, will mark the end of the 10th Five-Year Plan with record indicators in all sectors of agricultural production and will rejoice in the new labor achievements made in the name of the further prosperity of their beloved socialist Motherland.

The following officials participated in the work of the conferences: A. I. Ibragimov, G. Kh. Ibragimov and Yu. N. Pugachev, who are members of the Bureau of the ACP Central Committee; and I. N. Askerov and G. Sh. Efendiyev, candidate members of the Bureau.

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REGIONAL

DEMIRCHYAN ADDRESSES PARTY AKTIV ON 26TH CONGRESS

Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 9 Jul 80 pp 1-2

[Speech by K. S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, at 8 July 1980 party aktiv meeting]

[Text] Like the entire Soviet people, the communists and all workers of Soviet Armenia, comrade K. S. Demirchyan said in his report, accepted with enormous enthusiasm the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the brilliant speech of comrade L. I. Brezhnev in which a profound and comprehensive analysis was made of the present-day domestic and international situation, and the main tasks facing the party and people on the eve of the congress indicated. Warmly supporting the domestic and foreign policy of the party, they are fully resolved to multiply with new patriotic undertakings the material and spiritual wealth of the country, express their readiness for shock labor, and worthily meet with Leninist labor the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress.

"Each congress," comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted, "has opened up new horizons for our party and country. I am certain that the upcoming congress, which is called upon to define the strategy and tactics for the struggle for the offensive stage of the building of communism, will be such a congress."

At the Central Committee plenum the question of the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union was also discussed. It was noted that in the complex international situation, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government are displaying a true Leninist firmness and principled nature, defending and implementing a course of maintaining peace and insuring the security of the Soviet people and international security as a whole while at the same time rebuffing imperialist pretensions.

The plenum fully and completely approved the activity of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman comrade L. I. Brezhnev in implementing the Leninist foreign policy course and charged him to pursue it undeviatingly.

Preparing for the highest forum of the country's communists, the rapporteur said, we need to sum up the results of work already done, analyze the activity of party organizations in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and other important decrees by the Central Committee of the party, and determine our own specific tasks for a worthy greeting of the next party congress.

If we look at the path that our republic has trodden during the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, we can state that the main tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress on the economic and social development of the Armenian SSR will be resolved. This is shown by the results of work for the first four years of the five-year plan and the expected fulfillment of the plan for 1980.

In terms of growth in important indicators such as gross social product, national income, gross industrial output and others we shall reach the lines set in the five-year plan. Despite the severe consequences of natural disasters we have real possibilities for insuring the growth in industrial production at the highest level of the target set by the Main Directions for the Development of the USSR National Economy for the Armenian SSR for 1976-1980. Gross social product will increase 38.2 percent and produced national income by 40.9 percent against the 37.7 percent envisaged in the plan.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum set the task for party, soviet and economic organs, primary party organizations and labor collectives to apply maximum energy to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the plan for the culminating year of the 10th Five-Year Plan and to create conditions for the stable operation of the national economy in 1981--the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. This year the industry of the republic is working successfully. Despite a number of objective difficulties connected mainly with questions of material and technical supply and inventories, on the whole industry has coped with the 6-month task.

At the finish of the 10th Five-Year Plan the question not only of meeting plan targets for industry as a whole but also for individual industrial sectors and each enterprise becomes particularly acute. And here, not everything is favorable and there are still some enterprises that are not fulfilling plan targets and socialist pledges. And this under conditions when each ruble of gross and realized output is of great significance for completing the five-year plan at the upper limit of plan outlines.

Within the republic, 435 industrial enterprises and associations are already operating under the new conditions in which their economic activity is evaluated as a function of the level of fulfillment of specific orders and specific consumers. When examining the status of plan discipline from these positions, we must note that there are some enterprises that are not insuring complete fulfillment of their contractual obligations.

For a long time no sharp shift has been observed in the matter of plan fulfillment by improving labor productivity in industry. According to the 6-month results for the current year, fulfillment of this indicator has not been insured by 78 enterprises. And this is the only planned basic indicator on which the republic's industry is lagging behind the five-year plan outline.

Despite the certain successes achieved in the matter of improving the technical level and quality of output produced, comrade K. S. Demirchyan continued, this work is still not satisfactory. First, we are not making complete use of the possibilities for increasing the number and relative share of articles with the state Mark of Quality. Second, more than 60 industrial enterprises and associations in the republic continue to produce noncertified output.

During the course of preparation for the congress, each primary party organization and each labor collective, together with their leaders, ministries and departments, and party gorkoms and raykoms must carefully reveal shortcomings in the matter of improving labor productivity and the quality of output produced, analyze causes and work out and implement specific measures to improve sharply these most important qualitative indicators.

Under present conditions particular significance is attached to complete and effective use of production capacities, reinforcing the regime of economy and thrifty and rational use of material and technical, fuel and energy, and labor and financial resources.

At first glance these questions are not new. In fact, this is not the first time they have been discussed, but at the present stage they have now acquired a largely new content and immeasurably greater significance. Take the fuel and energy problem, to which the CPSU Central Committee and comrade L. I. Brezhnev are constantly drawing our attention. Under present conditions and the scales of production and demand for fuel and energy resources, saving them acquires paramount significance and becomes a truly all-people and all-party matter.

We should put an end to waste and carelessness and should constantly remember--and remember in a businesslike fashion--that under today's conditions, economizing is cheaper than increasing the production of energy resources. Using specific examples taken from the practical work of a number of enterprises, comrade K. S. Demirchyan showed the kinds of losses of fuel and energy resources and metal that can occur through extravagant operation, and he stressed the need for observing the regime of economy in large matters and small.

The regime of economy and the thrifty use of material and fuel and energy resources, he continued, is the party's strategic line. Both

today and in the future, questions of economy should be constantly at the center of attention in party organizations and in every labor collective and every worker.

Achievement of the massive-scale socioeconomic aims set by the party depends largely on improvement in the management of the national economy, which should be associated primarily with the realization of the party and government decrees adopted a year ago on improving planning and strengthening the influence of the economic mechanism on raising production efficiency and work quality.

We have also done certain work on this in the republic. In October last year an Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee plenum carried out a special review of this question and outlined ways for realizing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree under the specific conditions of the republic. At the same time, some economic leaders frequently display tardiness in realizing the measures outlined in terms of completeness and specified periods. Party committees and primary party organizations must fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on improving planning and take management of the national economy under their own unremitting control.

Half a year remains to the end of the 10th Five-Year Plan and already today we have every grounds for asserting that by fulfilling the party plans we have moved ahead on all the salients of the agrarian-industrial complex. During the period of the 10th Five-Year Plan that has elapsed, average gross agricultural output has increased by 23.9 percent, against the 21.1 percent envisaged by the plan. And although weather conditions have not always been favorable during these years, the five-year plan for the production and sale to the state of grain and sugar beets has been fulfilled and the plans for procurements of grapes, vegetables, potatoes and fruit have been noticeably overfulfilled and the average annual indicators for the 10th Five-Year Plan more than covered. There have been substantial shifts in the growth of the volumes of production and states' purchases of livestock produce and qualitative indicators have somewhat improved.

At the same time, in the light of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee June (1980) Plenum, we must uncover existing shortcomings and omissions, make more active use of all the positive experience that has been gained in party and economic work, and mobilize all our efforts to successful fulfillment of the plan for the final year of the five-year plan.

The difficulties facing rural workers in the republic this year are indeed great. Following the natural disasters, we were stricken with a very severe drought, which still continues right up to the present. At the recent Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee plenum a complex

of measures was worked out to liquidate the consequences of the natural disasters and as far as possible restore and preserve the harvest. Decisive significance is now attached to the organizational aspect of the matter, together with the active and supportive work of the party raykoms and rayispolkoms, agricultural organs, farm leaders and specialists and every rural worker in carrying out unconditionally the measures outlined. We must strive to achieve fulfillment of the supplementary target to produce grapes and fruit, and to insure that maximum harvests are obtained for vegetables, sugar beet, tobacco and other crops. The possibilities for this are realistic. Under conditions of high density field work this year, any omissions or shortcomings in organization are fraught with losses of the harvest grown. Transportation, procurement, trade and railroad organizations, public catering enterprises, in a word, all departments whose activity is directly or indirectly associated with the gathering of the harvest and the procurement of agricultural produce, should participate most actively in the uninterrupted and high-quality work of the harvest conveyer.

At the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee April (1980) Plenum a detailed examination was made of the status of and prospects for the further intensification of livestock breeding in the republic. Measures were worked out aimed at increasing the volumes and quality of prepared fodder.

Party, soviet and agricultural organs, kolkhoz and sovkhos collectives, and the primary party organizations of other agricultural enterprises have now developed broad political and organizational work to implement the plenum decisions. This can be seen in the results of the all-union socialist competition among livestock breeders to increase livestock breeding production and product procurements in the 1979-1980 winter period.

The plenum set the task of bringing up the milk yield per cow to 2,050 to 2,070 kilograms this year, and the average delivery weight of cattle to 310 to 320 kilograms. This is a qualitatively new level which will make it possible for us not only to fulfill the plans for the current five-year plan as a whole but will also be good work done in advance for the future. In order to reach these frontiers and create a reliable reserve for the upcoming wintering of cattle, we must exert much effort to stockpile the maximum possible amounts of coarse and succulent fodder. Fulfillment of this task under conditions of continuing drought will require from party, soviet and agricultural organs good organization and full mobilization of available material and technical means, possibilities and reserves. Here, industrial and construction enterprises and other organizations should exercise their patronage.

In a word, it is essential to activate all levers in order to achieve obligatory fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the production and sale to the state of livestock-breeding produce and field crops.

In 1980 one of the most important tasks for the party organizations of the republic is to insure fulfillment of the plans for capital construction and the commissioning of national economic projects under construction. It must be noted, however, that together with the definite successes in the construction of individual projects, nevertheless, for the republic as a whole, construction plans are still not being fulfilled satisfactorily.

During the first 6 months of this year the plan for state capital investments was fulfilled only 89.3 percent for the republic, while the figure for construction and installation work was 97.8 percent; fixed capital valued at only 193.4 million rubles, or 15.3 percent of the annual plan, was commissioned.

Although the plan for construction and installation work for production projects for the first 6 months of the year was fulfilled 101.4 percent for the entire republic, and by 101.3 percent on the most important construction sites, nevertheless the plans for more than half of them were considerably underfulfilled. According to the Ministry of Industrial Construction, at 28 of the most important projects, plans for construction and installation work were fulfilled only for 9 projects, and at 19 sites plans were disrupted. The Ministry of Rural Construction fulfilled the 6-month plan for contract work 105.2 percent as a whole, but at only 4 out of 13 of the most important construction sites was the plan for construction and installation work fulfilled, and at the rest plans were not fulfilled.

Important national economic projects have also been supplied with drafts and the other conditions essential for successful implementation of construction work, and nonfulfillment of plans for construction is the result of irresponsibility on the part of leaders at the ministries, trusts, construction and installation administrations and mobile columns and their inability to make rational use of the resources, mechanisms and transport available and to maintain order and the necessary state and labor discipline at construction sites.

In this connection comrade K. S. Demirchyan cited in his report a number of cases of unjustified delays in construction and revealed shortcomings in construction production.

All the organizational and political and educational work of ministries, departments, party gorkoms and raykoms, local soviet organs for construction and installations trusts and their subunits, client organizations, economic leaders and party organizations, he said, should be directed toward insuring the timely and ahead-of-schedule commissioning of projects under construction, particularly production projects, and toward fulfillment of plans for the construction of the most important carry-over construction sites and the commissioning of housing, schools, kindergartens, hospitals, polyclinics and others. Special attention

should be paid to insuring the commissioning of particularly important projects: expansion of the foil-rolling production facility at the Kanakorsk Aluminum Plant, a knitwear factory in Kafan, a grain elevator in the village of Vostochnyy Talin, the Leninakan No 2 Poultry Farm and other sites under construction.

At the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum, comrade L. I. Brezhnev again stressed the importance of improving transportation work. There are certain shifts in this field of the republic's national economy but on the whole the state of affairs remains unsatisfactory. Because of the breakdowns in the operation of transportation, particularly the railroads, within the national economy of the republic there are frequent serious difficulties both in insuring supplies for production enterprises and in the business of producing finished output. At the same time, through the fault of individual receivers of freight, for 5 months of the current year the container turnover exceeded the permissible norm by 5 percent. It is essential for party organizations together with the business executives to make a serious study of the bottlenecks in transportation and work out for every enterprise a plan for organizational and technical measures aimed at improving the efficiency of transportation operations. These plans should be agreed with the appropriate ministries and departments and should be consistently implemented under the control of the party organizations.

On the basis of the planned development of our socialist economy, by insuring implementation of the social program set out by the 25th CPSU Congress, within the republic a course is being consistently pursued of steady upsurge in the material and cultural well being of the workers. During the years of the five-year plan the living standard of the population has been raised considerably.

During the past 4 years of the five-year plan the volume of retail trade turnover has increased 30.0 percent, which is 3.6 percent more than the target set in the five-year plan.

During the first 6 months of this year the plan for trade turnover in the republic was fulfilled 103.8 percent, and this included fulfillment of public catering 103.5 percent; more foodstuffs and industrial goods, worth 38 million rubles, were sold to the population. A series of measures to provide more complete satisfaction of the population's demands in cities and industrial centers in the republic for agricultural produce was worked out and implemented. The material and technical base for trade was strengthened.

Tangible results in fulfilling the tasks of the 10th Five-Year Plan and adopted socialist pledges were also achieved by workers in everyday services. Compared with 1975 the growth in everyday services was 49.2 percent, and in rural localities, 72.3 percent.

There is every justification for asserting that workers in trade and the services in the republic will completely insure fulfillment of plan targets set by the five-year plan both for realized volume and for envisaged growth.

It is the task of workers in this sphere to improve standards of service, provide the population with the necessary goods and services, and take urgent steps to fulfill completely the demands of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee January (1975) Plenum to strengthen the struggle against any kinds of negative phenomena and bring the necessary state order to the services sphere.

Comrade K. S. Demirchyan went on to say that active preparation for the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress requires even greater deepening and expansion of ideological influence on the masses and the constant improvement of party propaganda and agitation. Henceforth this work should be set up in accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational," the recommendations of the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers and the directives of comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The party organizations and all workers in the ideological sphere in the republic face an important task--to propagandize broadly the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, to mobilize the workers to fulfillment of these decisions, and to develop in every way possible the creative energy and initiative of the masses. Here, much depends on high-quality, goal-oriented work by the mass media and means of propaganda. Using all the means of propaganda and agitation, it is necessary to reveal profoundly and comprehensively the life-asserting, Leninist ideas and revolutionary-transforming activity of the CPSU and the achievements of the society of developed socialism in our country. We should strive to make ideological work flow in a channel of active and timely support for leading experience and the valuable undertakings of the workers of the republic and promote the broad development of a pre-congress labor watch. At the same time it is essential to criticize shortcomings sharply and in a businesslike manner and to point out the effective paths and methods for eliminating the shortcomings.

The next party congress will be preceded by report and election meetings in the primary party organizations, rayon and city party conferences, and the 27th Armenian SSR Communist Party Congress. The party meetings and conferences taking place on the eve of the congress should carefully analyze the situation in the various sections of economic and social activity and objectively, critically evaluate the state of affairs, and concentrate attention on problems still unresolved. It is essential to strengthen and develop everything new and valuable in the practical work of the primary organizations in terms of economic management and in the organization of ideological work and intraparty life.

One very important task for the party organizations during the course of preparation for the congress is to develop mass socialist competition. At the present stage, when the center of gravity in the party's economic policy has been shifted to intensive, qualitative factors in the development of the economy and the main task facing collectives is to improve production efficiency, competition should be aimed at implementation of the directions of this policy consistently pursuing a Leninist course toward expanded participation of the working masses in the management of production, and offering broad scope for their independence and initiative.

It is necessary to mobilize all our political and economic possibilities for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for 1980 and for the entire five-year plan.

And the closer we come to the finishing line of the five-year plan, the greater should be the heat of socialist competition in the production collectives. The best gift for the 26th CPSU Congress is the unconditional fulfillment by all enterprises and all workers in the republic of state plans and socialist pledges. This can be achieved everywhere by introducing into practice a Leninist style of work and leadership. In a situation of growing labor and political activity, Soviet Armenia is marching in the friendly family of the fraternal union republics to meet the most major sociopolitical event--the 26th CPSU Congress and the 60th jubilee anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Armenia and the formation of the Armenian Communist Party. We are confident that the upcoming period in the sociopolitical life of the republic will be marked with a new creative upsurge of the workers and new successes in the development of the national economy, science and culture.

In conclusion comrade K. S. Demirchyan assured the CPSU Central Committee that communists and workers in the republic will apply all their efforts, experience, knowledge and energy to the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the five-year plan, and, closely rallied about the CPSU Central Committee, will meet worthily the upcoming 26th Congress of the party of Lenin.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

INSTITUTE DIRECTOR CLAIMS NO DECLINE IN BELORUSSIAN CULTURE

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 20 Jun 80 p 4

[Report on interview with M. R. Sudnik, director of the Linguistics Institute imeni Yakub Kolas and corresponding member of the PSSR Academy of Sciences, by a correspondent of BELTA: "If You Don't Know How to Swim..."; date of interview not given]

[Text] Western voices and their echoes which are at the service of bourgeois propaganda recently have been disconcertingly proclaiming some kind of loss of identity among the national cultures of the Soviet peoples. They very painstakingly have been turning out fabrications about their "transformation" and Russification and about the assimilation of languages.

"One could ignore these concoctions of our ideological enemies," M. R. Sudnik, the director of the Linguistics Institute imeni Yakub Kolas and corresponding member of the BSSR Academy of Sciences told a correspondent from BELTA [Belorussian Telegraph Agency]. "As they say, the buyer calls the tune. But the fact of the matter is that powerful voices who lay claims to scientific reliability are also joining the propaganda chorus. People who call themselves scholars are compiling, one after the other, special publications that crudely distort the actual facts. Just think, for example, of such 'research' titles as 'The Soviet Plan for World Power' and 'The Non-Russian Peoples in the Social and Domestic Policies of the USSR'! One can cite other such 'works' as well. All of these opuses are aimed at discrediting the socialist structure.

"Let's see what's what. I will cite commonly known facts from the life of my native Belorussia.

"People in the USA and other bourgeois countries love to hold forth about a certain decline in the national cultures of the USSR and cite groundless arguments for it. But at the same time 159 newspapers and journals with a yearly circulation of more than 37.5 million copies are being published in the republic in the native language. Works of literature and other books, scholarly works and textbooks for the VUZ's and public

schools are being published in huge editions every year. Numerous cultural and educational institutions, professional and national theaters and television and radio broadcasts operate in the native language.

"What kind of decline is this, if in the land where before the revolution more than 80 percent of the population was illiterate, today there are more than 7,000 schools with a 100,000-man army of teachers alone! The BSSR also has 32 VUZ's, including 3 universities that prepare highly qualified personnel in 172 specialities. There is also a BSSR Academy of Sciences, in whose numerous institutes and laboratories research is conducted by more than 15,000 scholars. And what about the 20,000 libraries, the 70 state museums, the conservatories, the 2 philharmonic orchestras and the national professional and amateur theater groups?

"If western 'researchers' were to seriously engage in scholarly analysis and make conclusions, they could not overlook such facts as the following in the republic's cultural life: the most significant works of 180 classical writers of world literature, including 12 American, 15 English and 28 French, have been translated into the native language and published in enormous editions. Belorussians also have the opportunity to read the books of 148 leading Russian writers and of 119 writers of the nationalities of the USSR. At the same time, works in translation by Belorussian authors are coming out in other republics in editions numbering in the millions. Many of them have also been published in the languages of other peoples of the world. Isn't this proof of the relevance of the vital problems being posed by our literature and of its great artistic merits!

"Such a level of culture could be the envy of any bourgeois state."

"Mikhail Romanovich, language always has been and remains one of the means of expressing the culture of the people. Under the conditions of socialism, with the spiritual growth and development of man as an individual and of the nation as a whole, it naturally improves and becomes richer and more expressive..."

"First of all, the social base of the Belorussian language has expanded radically during the Soviet period. Once it was freed from its restrictive framework, in a relatively short period of time it rose above the dialects and today serves broad circles of society: the working class, the kolhoz farmer, the intelligentsia and the students. All of this furthers the improvement of art, the press, science and literature, which are national in form and socialist in content but at the same time provide access in the native language to the cultural achievements of the fatherland and of the world. The achievement of universal secondary education in the country, the widespread development of the book industry, the overall penetration of the film, radio and television into our lives and the development among the masses of people's theaters and

the artistic creativity of the workers are raising the national languages of the peoples of the USSR to a higher level and are expanding their functions in socialist society.

"All of this kindles the natural interest of the scholarly world in language as a means of intercourse among people. An academic institute and chairs of three universities and of all the pedagogical institutes in the republic are dealing with this at the present time. The journal BELORUSSKAYA LINGVISTIKA is published yearly in two issues. The titles of 500 basic scholarly works have been published in just the last few years. Among the Belorussian linguists there are 11 recipients of the USSR State Prize.

"The course of development of a socialist society has activated as a natural phenomenon the contacts among the national languages. They were never cut off or isolated from one another, even before. But that interaction took place on the level of either the dialects or the written literary language. The victory of Great October has put an end to the period of prolonged cultural isolation for the peoples who inhabit our country. The Soviet period has broken down the national and territorial barriers; has put all peoples, their cultures and their languages on an equal footing, and has provided new social and ideological bases for linguistic interaction and mutual enrichment."

"But apparently some people in the West don't like this..."

"Real scholars who deal seriously with linguistic problems abroad never say anything bad about the processes that are taking place. But so-called sovietologists are searching for any pretexts or catches that provide reason to routinely sling mud at the land of October.

"The CPSU Program states the following: 'The national languages are developing on the basis of equality and mutual enrichment, under conditions of brotherly friendship and mutual trust among nations.' But historically it has turned out that the Russian language, through no force or compulsion, has become one of the important means of intercourse in our country. It is the native language of the greatest part of the population of the USSR.

"In a word, the facts convincingly refute the conjectures of imperialist propaganda on all counts. I would like to advise such 'specialists' not to forget a good Belorussian proverb: 'Don't jump in the water if you don't know how to swim.'"

9637
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REGIONAL

UZBEK POET CELEBRATES THE AWAKENING OF AN EASTERN CONSCIOUSNESS

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 1 May 80 p 1

[Poem by Abdullā Aripov, Laureat of the Uzbekistan Lenin Komsomol Award:
"The Path of the Sun"]

[Text] "The Path of the Sun"

When you think as an Easterner,
The poem is written as a symbol.
One quatrain of yours, in particular,
Is written like this:
When your people and nation are at peace,
When your soul is strong and hale,
The tasks that are still before you
Will be done easily. Like that.

There is also a truly amazing sense of
Community in the Homeland.
Above all, you are united within,
Above all, you are a land of peace,
If one does not take into account
A few trouble makers.
This is a time
Which will end in honor.

Don't ask me, least of all me,
To explain the value of these days.
Ask time, which passed
Like a whirlwind over the nation...
Ask the old soldier
With the shrapnel in his body
Attracting a magnet
Like the bird by the sky.

Ask their value
From those who were burned up
Thirty-five years ago
On the soil of the old East.
Ask their value
From those whose throats filled with tears,
Whose own worth fell so low
On Jamalungma Mountain [Mt. Everest].

No matter what, I am an Easterner.
Exaggeration may appear in my lines,
And even when I am at home alone
I hurl words at the world.
I could cast a long, slow look
Through my century and see
The nations of the East,
One after the other, awakening.

So long as I am safe,
I am hopeful, mother East.
I will pen epics
On this struggle of yours.
I shall cover
Each of your minarets in flowers.
I will tell the tale
As though it were "1,001 Nights".

These are spring days
In the Homeland of Happiness.
In its wonderful garden,
There are fields of flowers
Lining the lanes,
And birds circling
And singing songs to accompany
These days of quiet peace.

Spring begins in the East—
Though the saying is obvious
The sun of the biggest revolution
Has seen to it that
Your path through life is adorned
With row upon row of roses.
But what use are roses
If spring is not in the heart?

Spring begins in the East.
This is the true path of the sun.
Strewn along your path
Are more tulip gardens than stars
This is the time for those who live well to meet.
This is the season for awakening.
Keep writing poems. Above you,
The sun itself is a sentry.

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Sept. 11, 1980